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the Willett farm, not many rods from the shore line of Raritan Bay. In the winter, as a green tuft about as large as a bushel measure, on the naked tree, it had a curious look. The best of my recollection would place it about half a mile north of the lighthouse. Some four years ago I looked for it, but though I found the old gum-tree, the parasite was gone.

Euphorbia Cyparissias.—In July, 1884, I saw a magnificent patch of this elegant spurge on a high bank at the edge of an oak wood, about two miles from Colt's Neck, N. J., on the road to Holmdel. From the size and compactness of the mass, and the length of the horizontal roots, as shown by the crumbling bank, it was plain that it had been long established. It was far away from any house, and the original plant must have come from seed dropped by a bird. The patch presented one of the most beautiful sights I have ever seen. I was pleased to find near by the spurge, that pretty milkweed, *Asclepias verticillata*.

S. LOCKWOOD.

Michaux's New Jersey Garden.

By H. H. RUSBY.

The exact location of Michaux's garden, at New Durham, N. J., has repeatedly been sought by local botanists, partly for its historical interest, and partly in the hope that some relics of its founder's planting might remain. Through the courtesy of some friends, descendants of his associate, Pierre Paul Saunier, an opportunity was recently afforded me of visiting the place, and fixing accurately the boundaries of the garden, the location of the building, and even the exact arrangement of the planting of many of the shrubs and trees.

It will be remembered that Michaux came to this country in the year 1785, being then thirty-nine years old, accompanied by Mr. Saunier, seventeen years of age. He was the representative of the French government, his duty being to collect and send home roots and seeds of such plants as were considered worthy of cultivation. The better to accomplish this purpose, the garden at New Durham was established. When he embarked for Europe in 1796 the garden and commission were transferred to Mr. Saunier, and afterwards to the latter's oldest son Michel, who continued to make shipments nearly to the time of his death. Mr. Saunier's two sons and two daughters, married and brought up families, and all are now represented by descendants in this country. My information was obtained from Mrs. Sarah A. Williams, of New Durham, and Mrs. Eliza Hanna, of Franklin, daughters of Michel Saunier. The former lady, and Miss Euphemia, a daughter of the latter, accompanied me to the site of the garden and pointed out the old land-marks.

The garden included most of the land now occupied by the Hoboken Cemetery, or at least most of that portion now* laid out. The southern boundary coincided with the present southern boundary of the cemetery, while the northern boundary included a little more

* June 21, 1884.

than that of the cemetery. Eastwardly it extended nearly to the top of the hill, although there was no regularity in the planting of this upper portion, which was very rocky, and was soon converted into an orchard. The garden was not confined to this space, but extended upon the western side of the road to, and even into, the swamp. The entrance was a few yards south of the present cemetery-entrance, and from this point a carriage-drive swept round to the door of the house, which stood a short distance northeast of the present porter's-lodge, the carriage-house standing on the site of the latter building. Later, this building was abandoned, and another was built upon the other side of the road, close to where the old pear-tree now stands; but this too has now disappeared. A school-house stood just south of the garden, and was subsequently converted into a blacksmith-shop.

This space, of about eight or ten acres, served the double purpose of a fruit and vegetable garden (supplying such articles of necessity and luxury as in those days could be had only from one's own garden) and a botanical garden, in which were transplanted in large quantity such natural species as appeared likely to prove useful or ornamental. As might be expected, but little was done in the introduction and distribution of exotics, although to Michaux and his successor is accredited the introduction of the original stocks of most of the Lombardy poplars and flowering almonds in this country.

Most of the interesting shrubs growing within a radius of twenty-five miles were planted in sufficient numbers to yield a large quantity of seeds, while others there were, collected on excursions to distant localities, represented by only one or two specimens. The former were planted in long rows, and many of them are remembered by Mrs. Williams growing in their original position. Along the southern boundary was planted arbor-vitæ, which, under the name of horse-saffron, was in demand by the settlers far and wide as a veterinary remedy. Later, this hedge served as an excellent cover from which marauding parties of boys from the school hard by made raids upon the old gentleman's fruits and flowers, the pretty but deceitful crabs, and a variety of pear, with tiny fruits growing always three in a cluster, tempting the urchins to predatory feats of the utmost daring. Next this hedge was a row of *Chionanthus*. The northern side of the garden was selected for the taller species, including the persimmon, catalpa and several species of oaks not to be found in the woods close by. The drive was bordered for one-half its length by flowering almonds, while between it and the school-house, near the road, was a large space filled with the sweet shrub (*Calycanthus*), which is remembered as having attained a prodigious size for this species. Other rows are remembered as containing mountain laurels and weeping poplars. In front of the house stood "a small tree called 'leather-wood,'" which is probably the "very large *Dirca palustris*," which Mr. Le Roy writes to me that he well remembers. Just where the bell-house now stands was a cluster of immense rocks, now covered to form to form a mound, where these grandchildren remember having played among the prickly ash and barberries, in the shade of a group of sassafras-trees. The west side of the road was deemed most suit-

able for chinquapin and swamp magnolias, and there was planted another large group of *Kalmias*, than which these early collectors, like ourselves, seem to have found no shrub more admirable.

In addition to the seeds collected from the gardens and the forests about it, many were collected to order by the settlers living at a distance, and brought on their occasional visit to the sea-board. In this way Michaux obtained his stock of "scrub-oak" (*Q. ilicifolia*) from Paramus, just north of Hohokus. The seeds were kept dry and cool until just before the departure of a vessel, when they were packed "in iron-hooped boxes, between layers of rotten wood," in which condition many of them were sprouted on their arrival in France. It is believed that no shipment was ever lost by wreck. Mrs. Williams graphically describes the appearance of the wagons, with their great stacks of boxes, looking at a distance like loads of hay. She also remembers the steady decrease in the orders, until finally the shipments ceased, nearly fifty years ago, with one of three small boxes.

Reference is made to the extensive forests of *Cupressus thyoides* that bordered the swamp, and extended into it in the form of peninsulas and islands. It is definitely stated that while part of this died, as it is now doing, by the depression of the land, the most of it was cut away to be used in fencing; for the value of this timber, on account of its lightness and durability was early recognized.

Of everything planted by Michaux and Saunier it is probable that not a vestige remains except two old pear-trees, one in the cemetery, the other just across the road, and of the history of these nothing positive is known. A double row of Lombardy poplars planted by Mr. Saunier for "old Mr. Stevens," remained until quite recently, when they were destroyed in grading. Even the orchards are gone. The only positive living relics are two plants of *Berberis vulgaris* taken from the garden by Mrs. Williams and now growing in her doorway at New Durham.

It seems eminently fitting that the Torrey Botanical Club should erect a monument to this excellent man and botanist, upon the spot which, the scene of his loving and conscientious labors, has so strangely become set apart as a depository for memorials of the dead.

A Botanical Trip into Northern New Jersey.—The evening of the 16th of last July found me under the hospitable roof of Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Stillwater, Sussex County. Early next morning his two sons, students in Lafayette College, drove me three miles, to the southwestern extremity of Swartswood Lake. On the edge of the stream near the outlet, the following plants were noted: *Cicuta bulbifera*, L., *Myosotis laxa*, Lehm., *Peltandra undulata*, Raf., *Sparganium eurycarpum*, Engelm., (in fruit), *Pontederia cordata* L., and *Equisetum limosum*, L. Taking a boat, the young men rowed me up the western shore, three miles, to the head of the lake. This shore has a few low limestone bluffs and sheltered coves between. The water is shallow, and our course lay through acres of *Nymphaea odorata*, Ait., and *Brasenia peltata*, Ph. Underneath, at a depth of three feet or more, the bottom is covered everywhere with the dark, regularly disposed, plume-like, waving stems of *Potamogeton Robbinsii*, Oakes, amongst